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How the Tariff is Working.

Within the last three weeks the Chicago packing houses have laid off 3,000 men.

During the last 14 months ten important railroads have suspended dividend payments.

The Iron Age last week said: "June has brought the lowest prices of the year in practically all finished products."

It is estimated that of the 800,000 men formerly employed in the saw-mills of the country, 200,000 are now idle.

While the Michigan pig iron furnaces are closing down, importations of the metal from Nova Scotia are increasing.

German hosiery is being sold East at 25 per cent less than American productions. As a consequence, many American mills are running only half time.

According to a report of the Home Market Club of Boston, of the total of 128,000 men usually employed in American woolen mills, 27 per cent are now out of work.

The monthly pay roll for May in the Youngstown district, going through the local banks, was \$2,517,659, as compared with \$2,891,903 in May, 1913—a decrease of \$374,244.

The steel industry of the country is trying to run on a free-trade basis with protection wages. Consequence: the companies are not making any profits. How long can this last?

Owing to cuts in the wages paid by competitors, it is announced that the Brier Hill Steel Co. (Youngstown) will be compelled to reduce wages—otherwise the mills will be run at a loss.

Japanese and Swiss condensed milk is now competing so actively with the American product, that a reduction of wages is contemplated by the Wisconsin dairy owners so as to enable them to cut their price.

At the Logansport (Ind.) shops of the Pennsylvania R. R. notices have been posted that a 30-hour per week schedule will be maintained until further notice. It is in contemplation to reduce the wages of the clerks.

Following are the percentages of increases of importations under the new tariff law: In December, 1913, 54 per cent; in January, 1914, 58 per cent; in February, 64 per cent; in March, 71 per cent; in April, 129 per cent. The increase for May is expected to show 150 per cent.

Railroad shipments to and from

Youngstown, the center of the iron and steel industry of Ohio, are only about 50 per cent of normal. In the last month 300 aliens left East Youngstown and returned to their homes in eastern Europe, owing to the industrial depression.

Because of the falling off in business 5,000 of the New York Central employees between New York and Buffalo have been laid off or put on part time. Clerks employed by the Pennsylvania railroad have been compelled to take four days' vacation each month at their own expense.

Last week The Black Diamond, organ of the coal trade, said: "The situation in Ohio seems to be that with no demand for lump the operators are actually having difficulty to dispose of their slack because of the dullness in steam plants. This means that there is no market in either side to offset the low prices prevailing both on lump and fine coal."

The treasurer and manager of the Brown Knitting Co., of Philadelphia, says: "We are working our mills only three days a week. * * * The competition from abroad is becoming acute, and American manufacturers are selling their products at cost and even at a loss in the hope that they will succeed in keeping their markets until the advent of more favorable conditions."

Gross earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company form one of the best barometers of the course of general business in this country. It is interesting for reason to note that for the first four months of the current year, the period ended April 30, gross income of this telegram system showed a comparative decline of 1 1/2 per cent, or at the rate of a comparative loss of \$750,000 a year.

In their last week's report Matthew Addy & Co., of Cincinnati, say: "Two Southern Ohio furnaces are booked to go out in a few weeks, and in every iron-making district more and more furnaces are becoming idle. It is a remarkable situation, for, with the promise of abundant crops, the iron industry should be running 100 per cent full, whereas to tell the exact truth it is today on a basis of not to exceed 60 per cent."

The agent of one of the most important Massachusetts corporations, who had just made a tour of Ohio, Indiana, and portions of Kentucky, where he sold large quantities of goods for the fall trade, recently came to Washington and laid before members of Congress the situation which has resulted from the low tariff. He said that he found the jobbers with whom he did business had not sold 25 per cent of the goods he had contracted to deliver to them in February. The

Massachusetts man said that the jobbers find a dead market all through their territory. He spoke particularly of Detroit, Indianapolis and Toledo.—American Economist.

E. W. Rice, Jr., president of the General Electric Co., which is the largest of all electrical manufacturing concerns, is emphatic in his assertion that the Germans are preparing to flood the country with electrical devices, declaring:

"We do not look for an increase in business this year. In fact, our reports show a decrease of 25 to 50 per cent over last year. I expect we will close the year with 80 to 85 per cent of the business of last year. * * * Foreign manufacturers are studying American business conditions closely. They are watching the operations of the new tariff bill, and long ago they would have made a bid for American trade in great volume were they sure that the present bill would continue in effect over a course of years. As it is, we of the electrical manufacturing field are under a tense strain. You see, the Germans can produce electrical materials at half the price that we can, and they have the additional advantage of cheap labor. In fact, the cost of labor in Germany is just one-half the cost of labor here. German machinery is just as good as ours and the Germans are equally as skillful as Americans."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Cuts, Burns, Sores.

Mr. E. S. Loper, Marilla, N. Y., writes: "I have never had a Cut, Burn, Wound or Sore it would not heal." Get a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve today. Keep handy at all times for Burns, Sores, Cuts, Wounds. Prevents Lockjaw. 25c, at your druggist.

Announcement for July 4 and 5.

On Saturday, July 4, there will be an all-day program at the Church of the Brethren, in Pittsburgh, given by the four Sunday schools of Pittsburgh, Pottsdam, Painter Creek and Red River.

In the forenoon Mrs. D. H. Keller of Dayton will give an address on "The Great Commission." In the afternoon the pupils of the different schools will render a program consisting of readings, special songs, essays, etc.

A basket dinner will be one of the enjoyable features of the day.

On Sunday Rev. D. H. Keller will speak at Painter Creek. In the morning his address will be on "Christian Citizenship." In the evening he will speak on "Temperance, from an Historical and Scientific Basis."

Rev. and Mrs. Keller are well informed in their line of work and everyone is invited to attend these meetings.

See Clubbing List.

Palestine.

Matthew Phillips and family visited T. J. Wilson's last Sunday.

Miss Lorena Woods made a business trip to Richmond, Ind., last week.

Mrs. Zona Perry and sons of Union City, Ind., and Mrs. Reuben Ohler visited Mrs. Adams of Prospect Hill Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Woods has returned from a visit to Greenville, and now has a companion, Mrs. Copeless.

The Disciple Sunday school will have Children's Day exercises on Sunday night, July 5.

Ephraim Hill and wife, Harvey Hill and wife and Mrs. Amanda Hill attended the Universalist convention at Cleveland last week.

Ren Heck and family of Columbus, O., visited Frank Heck's last week.

Mrs. Rachel Owens, son and daughter, of Richmond, Ind., Orville Aukerman and family of Spartansburg, and Mrs. Ethel Teaford of Union City were visitors at the Universalist festival Saturday night.

June 29 FROM PALESTINE.

Stops Neuralgia—Kills Pain.

Sloan's Liniment gives instant relief from Neuralgia or Sciatica. It goes straight to the painful part—soothes the Nerves and stops the Pain. It is also good for Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Chest Pains and Sprains. You don't need to rub—it penetrates. Mr. J. R. Swinger, Louisville, Ky., writes: "I suffered with quite a severe Neuralgic Headache for four months without any relief. I used Sloan's Liniment for two or three nights and I haven't suffered with my head since." Get a bottle today. Keep in the house all the time for pains and all hurts. 25c, 50c and \$1.00, at your druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for all Sores.

Just "Paragraphs."

The gentleman goat gets there. Yet he often is guilty of overdoing the butting act.

Many a deckle-edged, rough-finished man has a better fiber than his evenly enameled rival.

It is well to remember that a fifteen-foot diameter balloon holding hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of gas can be punctured by a ten-cent pocket knife.

The typical young man of 1914 may have plenty of self-control, but it certainly gets him going when the leader of the small-boy gang yells: "Hey, Mister! Better grab your eye-brows. They've slipped down on your lip."

Waste-baskets may have swallowed some Classic Stuff, but it's a cinch they've prevented a lot of rommytot from getting loose literarily.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WARREN G. HARDING

His Early Struggles, Successes and Future Aims, Told by Friend of Many Years.

[BY GEORGE E. M'CORMICK.]

"I have been asked to write a 'human document' sketch of Warren G. Harding, one of the candidates for nomination for 'senator in the congress of the United States from the state of Ohio,' as the new primary law phrases it, and subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the primary in August.

I presume that the request is made of me for two reasons. One is that I have known the man a long while and should know something about him. The second is that Mr. Harding is not given to autobiography, and prefers to pay tribute to other men and to boost other games than his own.

Certainly, I find pleasure in compliance, for I like the man and know him well enough to give the essential facts about him without having to appeal to him for verification in a way to shock that modesty which is an unusual part of his personal and political equipment.

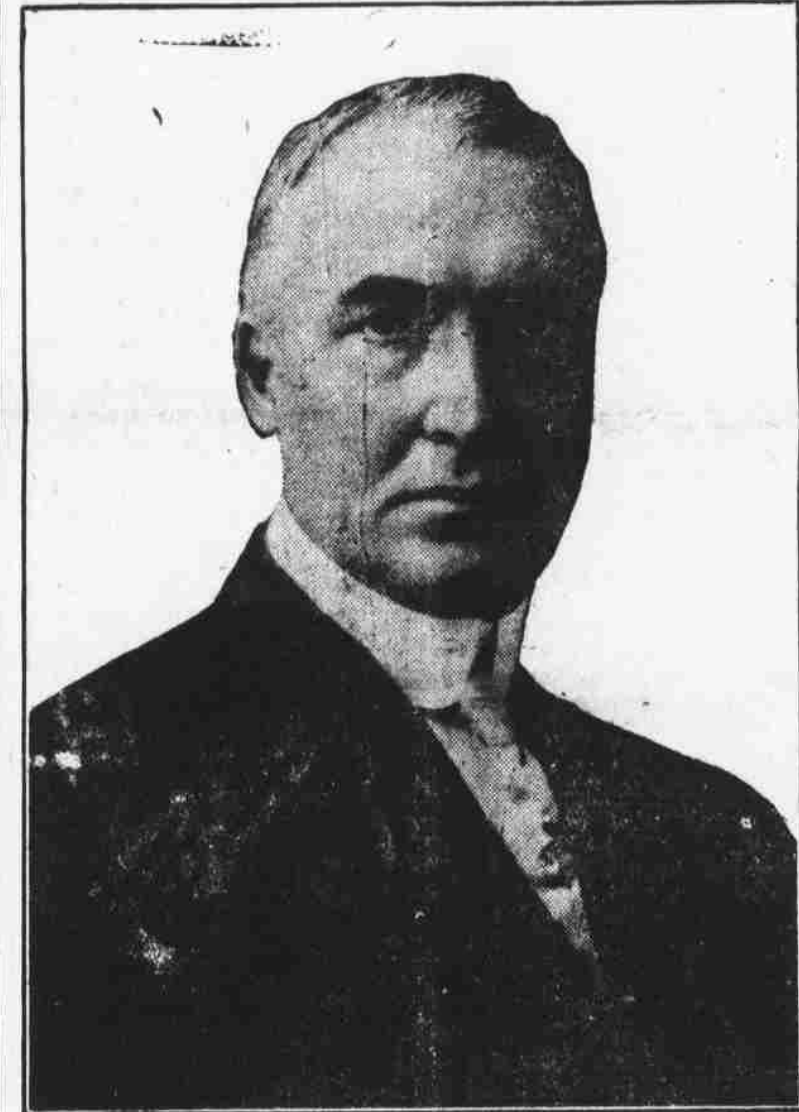
Mr. Harding is not a "carpet-bagger" in Ohio. His forebears pioneered out into the wilderness known as the Ohio Company's Purchase in the early years of the last century. They had been New England farmers, sprung of the earlier crop of English colonists, and they had been transmuted into soldier patriots of a new nation

"punkin frolics" of the time; and it is said that he usually found it.

But amid all the work and diversion he managed to get a pretty substantial education. The village schools were well taught, and the courses well selected, if not expansive. And then he had the advantage of proximity to Iberia college, one of those small but thorough-going institutions, which turned out its relatively few students with a solid fundamental educational foundation. Here young Harding graduated. The family had, shortly before that important event, moved to Marion and, the young student, bearing his sheepskin and astride a mule which, like himself, had been left behind in the family exodus, made his triumphal entry upon the scene of his future activities.

His ambitions at that time centered upon the woolstack, and he entered a law office as a student. But the city attractions of Marion were alluring to the country boy and they demanded money for their possession. And money for anything beyond the necessities meant labor. So he taught a country school. Then found "temporary" employment as a reporter on one of the weekly papers.

Harding always liked a long shot, and a desperate chance. It was this, rather than an ambition for a journalistic career, which led him to buy the more or less archaic plant of a moribund daily newspaper. There were few country dailies then, and the



WARREN G. HARDING OF MARION

In the fires of the American Revolution. With many of their comrades at the close of the long struggle, they turned their backs upon the sterile hills of the New England coast and became pioneers in the new lands of promise to the west.

Amos Harding, the first of his clan to come west, first beat his war-worn sword into a plowshare in Pennsylvania and then followed his enterprising sons over mountains and rivers into the new state of Ohio. He found a permanent home in Morrow county, where he lived out his allotted years. He left a very large family, and his descendants have found their way in the true ancestral pioneer spirit into all opening fields of American civilization.

Warren G. Harding was the eldest of a family of eight children. His father, Dr. George T. Harding, was not only a country doctor in active practice, but he was a farmer, trader, miller and builder, and the boy got a full taste of country and village experience. He was born in the village of Corsica, in Morrow county, in November, 1865. His father had been a soldier in the latter days of the Civil war, and had just come home to change his Enfield musket into a cultivator and his bayonet into a scapel.

The family wasn't rich, but there was no penury. The children were well nourished, comfortably housed and clothed, but there was no debilitating luxury. They were taught to work.

As a boy Warren cultivated corn and stone bruises, milked the cows, stopped the hogs and yearned for the day when he could own a moustache and a side-bar buggy, and take his girl for a moonlight drive on Saturday nights.

He grew up strong and big. He worked in vacation time—farming, painting, "bearing off" in the brickyard, which represented the industrial development of the community, and for diversion and recreation he played the alto horn in the Silver Cornet band, and sought industriously for the "red ear" at the corn huskings and

chance was desperate in this case, and for several years there was an exciting and constant struggle with the sheriff as to which would get out the next and last issue.

"Them were the good old days," and the Corsican youth wrote personal and editorials, set 'em up, fed press, and did what little collecting he had to do. On a daily paper, mind you!

But success crowned his efforts and his newspaper became a mighty factor in the growth and development of his city. He, himself, developed and expanded. He was a student and his natural bent and the necessities of his vocation necessitated his thorough study and understanding of the public questions he was called upon to discuss in his editorial columns. He owned a trenchant pen and his influence grew with his opportunities. The Marion Star, under his management, has not only won success, but merited it, for it is a clean, forceful, carefully edited, admirably written sheet, which possesses character and ideals and lives up to them. It is admitted by all who know the facts that there is no newspaper in the country which exerts a wider influence within the scope of its circulation than the Marion Star; and the Marion Star is Warren G. Harding. He is its principal asset, as he is its principal director.

Somewhat to his own surprise, when Mr. Harding was called to public life he developed unexpectedly abilities as a public speaker of exceptional oratorical gifts. He has the power of convincing logic, the sentiment which makes for eloquence and the courage which gives to his utterances the stamp of sincerity and truth.

Mr. Harding served two terms in the Ohio senate, and in that body he cast no votes for which he has ever had reason to apologize or regret. He was elected lieutenant governor and served with distinction and the utmost measure of efficiency within the limits of opportunity afforded by the office.

This sums up his record of office

holding. In 1910 he was nominated for governor by the Republicans of Ohio. In the face of the most adverse conditions, in the first flow of the tide, wave which swept his party out of power in most of the states and in the nation, he was defeated. But he led a forlorn hope gallantly and he proved that he was that rarest of men, a thoroughly good loser.

In 1912 he stood by his guns and supported the party in whose cardinal principles he believed. He was chosen to present to the national convention the name of William Howard Taft and he did so in a speech which has become a classic in political oratory. But more than that, the ringing sentences he uttered have come to read like inspired prophecy.

Mr. Harding has, during the past fifteen years, addressed the people upon public issues in nearly every county and in nearly every community in Ohio. As a speaker in national campaigns he has carried his message to many of the sister states.

In politics he is a Republican who reveres the work of the fathers of the republic. He is a protectionist, whose views upon the beneficial effect of a protective tariff policy have been clarified and solidified by study and comparison of conditions at home and abroad. He believes in a representative government, and while progressive, he does not believe that all change is necessarily progress.

Is Liberal in Religion.

In religion he is a Baptist, but he has the liberality of spirit which prevents his erecting in his own mind an image of a heaven which will contain only those who subscribe to his views and send to perdition and everlasting torment those who differ from him.

And Mr. Harding has one unusual equipment for a politician and an orator. He is an experienced and successful business man with a diversity of interests, banking, commercial and industrial, and he has been a student of business conditions in all parts of the world.

As a citizen he is a worker for the highest ideals of citizenship, and gives liberally of time and means to the cause. He is devoted to his family and friends, a lover of good literature, dogs and the simpler pleasures.

All of Ohio knows and respects Warren Harding's abilities and character. Those who know him intimately know that he is a clean-minded, clean-living gentleman, loyal to his friends even at personal sacrifice, and too big to be vengeful and malicious even toward his enemies. He is open-handed and open-hearted, ever ready to listen to the troubles of others and to extend aid and sympathy, but slow to reveal his own perplexities or to ask or receive help. He is a "good fellow" in the best sense of that much abused phrase, and his friends "grapple him to their souls with hooks of steel," but there are no excesses either in his habits or temperament.

He is a candidate for the United States senatorship from Ohio. I know that he will conduct his campaign with absolute fairness, with dignity and courtesy. He has never found it necessary to be abusive or defamatory to be effective, and he is too manly and courageous to fight by insinuation or insinuation.

If he should be elected to the senate he would measure up to the best traditions of the office. He would bring to the duties it entails a lofty conception of responsibility, abilities of high order, unusual preparedness and an unflinching courage. He would justify his elevation and would move to a front place in the ranks of American statesmen.

His Paramount Issue.

Mr. Harding has declared he will make no extravagant campaign. He thinks the senatorship must be settled on national issues, in which a return to the Republican tariff policy is of paramount importance. In a recent speech he declared that "the important thing for this country is to give employment to the toilers in America first, and to give our business to American producers first, because ample employment at the high standard of American wage is the first essential to restored prosperity and continued progress." In a speech in Cleveland he uttered the epigram—"Less legislative milling and more commercial billing"—and the sentiment has found a responsive echo among all the people of Ohio.

"There isn't a simpler proposition in the world," declares Harding. "When we buy abroad we are not producing so much at home. The Wilson administration has set us to buying abroad, the balance of trade is against us, and in spite of bumper crops, employment and business are suffering. If I am elected to the senate my first thought will be concerning legislation, or the lack of it, as will bring back the swelling tide of American good fortune."

I said Warren Harding is the Marion Star. This calls to mind a thing he did that gives proof of preference to practice rather than preach. He owned his paper exclusively, and was highly prosperous, when in 1909 he called in his editors, reporters, foreman and workmen and business staff, and said: "Here, you fellows are giving the best of your lives to make the Marion Star and you have only your salary or wage. If you wish it, I'll incorporate it and you may become stockholders." Then the business was incorporated, stock was made available to everyone, through loans the owner made, where needed, and then nearly a third of the stock went to workers, and the Marion Star is the most nearly practical co-operative plant of any kind in all the state. It was Warren Harding who made it and then shared his success with the men on the payroll.